

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—NOLAN SHINGLE—LATE INDIAN.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—SERIOUS FAMILY—HYPOCHONDRIAC.

TRYING HALL, Irving place—BLIND TOM'S GRAND PIANO CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—ETHIOPIAN SINGERS, DANIEL, &c.—THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 BOWERY.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUE, &c.—THE ROSE ROBERT.

GEORGE CHRISTY—OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS, BALLAD, MONKEY, GREEK, PUNCH AND JUDY, &c.—2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—BLACK STATER.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, McCarroll Hall, 472 Broadway.—NOLAN SHINGLE.—LATE INDIAN.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—ALBERT RUSSELL, PENTAGONIST AND VENTRILQUIST.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—BALLAD, BURLESQUE AND PASTORALS.

DOWDNEY HALL, 306 Broadway.—FOLIOLE CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC.—ROBERT HELLER, THE GREAT CONJUROR.

GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 235 BOWERY.—LARGE NATIONAL FAIR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 48 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 27, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the steamship Nova Scotia at Portland, and Africa at Halifax, we have news from Europe to the 15th of April, three days later.

The advice are of an important character, political, financial and commercial.

The German crisis continued its warlike aspect. Reports prevailed at one time that a settlement would be effected by the sudden and simultaneous disarmament of Austria and Prussia; but the very latest despatches say that the chances of peace are vanishingly low.

The Emperor Napoleon maintains that a radical reconstruction of the German Diet, as proposed by Prussia, opens the question to the intervention of the Powers represented in the Vienna Congress. Little faith was placed in the promises of French neutrality in case of war.

Mr. Gladstone introduced Earl Russell's reform bill in the House of Commons on the 12th instant after an unimpaired address. The crowd assembled outside the house was not very numerous or demonstrative. The advocates of the measure, including Mr. Bright, were loudly cheered as they passed in. Lord Grosvenor moved his amendment seeking a postponement of the Reform question, with the support of the conservatives and Derbyites. The debate stood adjourned. It was thought in London that the government bill would pass the House of Commons.

Mr. George Peabody's letter to Queen Victoria appears in our columns to-day.

It was reported in Madrid that General Lesundi was nominated Captain General of Cuba.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, Princess Royal of England, was confined of a daughter.

Head Count Stephens' presence in Paris had lost its interest as affecting Fenianism.

Consols, with many foreign securities, commenced to decline in London after the sailing of the City of Boston, on the 12th instant, and almost a panic prevailed on the Stock Exchange next day. Three failures took place in the city in connection with the approach of the semi-monthly settlement, soon afterwards that of Pinto, Perez & Co., already noticed in the Herald, amounting to half a million of pounds sterling. Great distress prevailed on the 14th instant, and American stocks were lower. On the day the Paris Bourse shared in the excitement, an active cause of the agitation being the circulation of a report that very unfriendly relations existed between the governments of France and the United States on the subject of Mexico.

Consols closed in London, April 14, at 85½ a 96½ for money. United States five-twenties, 67 a 67½, ex-coupon. The Liverpool cotton market was very dull, with a panic, on the 14th of April, at a decline ranging for two days from 1d. to 3½d. per pound. Breadstuffs were firm. Provisions dull.

The French cotton market was much depressed by the financial crisis.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced providing for the payment of the claims of loyal persons for stores furnished and services rendered the army of the United States. A petition was presented, and read for the expulsion of Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, on the ground that he declared that he would consider himself an enemy of the government, and would work for its overthrow, if the Civil Rights bill became a law. The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill to facilitate commercial intercourse between the States was under discussion when the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

In the House the bill to facilitate telegraphic communication with the West India islands and the Bahamas was passed. The unfinished discussion of the Pacific Railroad bill was continued. A joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature declaring it to be the duty of Mr. Doolittle to resign was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE CITY.

Twenty-eight additional cases of cholera were received on board of the hospital ship Falcon on Wednesday, and but two more deaths have occurred. The total number of sick now in the hospital is ninety-seven, but we are assured by Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer, that the disease is now assuming a milder form. Dr. Russell, whose illness was reported yesterday, is recovering, and Dr. Anderson has returned from Washington, having failed in his endeavors to obtain Sandy Hook for quarantine purposes.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was read and adopted directing the Committee on Markets to report on the most expeditious manner of erecting a one story iron building suitable for market purposes on the site now occupied by Washington Market. A veto from the Mayor was received, setting forth his objections to a resolution passed at a previous meeting of the Board allowing the City Inspector to retain the premises occupied by himself and his clerks for a space of thirty days, to enable that officer to close up the affairs of his department. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen held a short session yesterday. A resolution appointing a committee of five from each Board to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July was adopted, as was also a report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of furnishing the Governor's room with portraits of ex-Governors Clark, Governor Fenton, ex-Mayors Opdyke and Gunther and Mayor Hoffman.

The Scandinavian Society last night met at its headquarters in the Bowers for the purpose of discussing the Excise law, and it appeared that there is an apprehension on the part of the society that they will be subjected to a license, because they are in the habit of disposing liquor and beverages at the club room among the members. But as this is done by a hired person, and as no liquor are sold, they resolved to appeal to the courts, if the Board of Health should see fit to require the society to take out a license. From remarks made by members of a committee who conferred on the subject with the Board of Health, it appeared that the Board is in doubt whether it has the power to impose a license on the society, which appears to be a sort of literary and social club.

In the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Marcus Schwartz brought a suit against the Hudson River Railroad Company for injuries done to his horse and wagon, which were run into in 1864, at Yonkers, by locomotive of the defendant, while he was crossing the track. Damages were laid at one hundred and ten dollars. The defense put in was negligence on the part of the plaintiff, for whom the jury, after a short hearing, gave a verdict of eighty-five dollars.

THE MICROSCOPIC CASE.

The microscopic case came up yesterday before Commissioner Bells, but was postponed till twelve o'clock on Wednesday next, at the request of counsel, because of the absence of witnesses.

The investigation in the case of the Brooklyn distillery frauds was continued yesterday, before Collector A. M. Wood. The case of Edward Burke, who keeps a distillery at 406 Columbia street, was examined. He is charged with defrauding the government out of the revenue due upon one thousand two hundred and thirteen barrels of whiskey. The defense set up was that a large quantity of the liquor which it is claimed by the revenue officers was distilled during the period charged was actually on hand before. Decision in this case is reserved.

The trial of George Schmidt, for the murder of Hugo Weichner, on January 1, 1866, in Williamsburg, was commenced yesterday morning, in the Kings county Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Lott and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies. Some time was occupied in getting a jury, after which the trial proceeded. The evidence for the prosecution was all put in and the case for the defense opened, after which the court adjourned. The prisoner is only twenty years of age, and was on a drunken frolic when he shot his victim. The case will be closed to-day.

The United States sidewheel gunboat Augusta, ten guns, Commander Alexander Murray, from Washington, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. The Augusta is one of the vessels of the Eastern flying squadron, and will shortly leave for Eastport, Me.

The coroner's jury in the case of Patrick Donnelly, who died of wounds received at the hands of Miles and Daniel O'Reilly last Sunday, have entered a verdict accordingly, and the parties have been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Thomas Dempsey, who lived at 302 West Twenty-eighth street, died yesterday of injuries received some days ago by the collision between a lumber wagon and one of the Hudson River Railroad freight cars, near Christopher street.

Two men, named William Hays and William Tierney, were buried in a vault yesterday, in Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. Hays was rescued, with slight injuries, but Tierney was dead when his body was recovered.

Four arrests were made yesterday for cruelty to animals, under the new law.

The steaming tug G. Schuyler, lying at the foot of Desbrosses street, North river, was damaged by fire to the amount of four thousand dollars yesterday morning.

About one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at 89 Walker street. Loss about seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. George Blume, the proprietor of a lager beer saloon at 159 Greenwich street, and his bartender were arrested yesterday, charged with selling fire to the saloon. They were committed to await Firo Marshal Baker's investigation.

The stock market yesterday opened strong, but closed dull, and steadily a slight decline. Governments were firm. Gold was strong, closing at 137½ a 138.

Business was dull yesterday, though the advance in gold caused more firmness in some articles. Breadstuffs were firmer, in sympathy with the Liverpool market, though there was no shipping demand. Cotton was extremely dull, and nominally 1c. a 2c. lower. Sugar ruled firmer. Freight were dull, but unchanged. Dry goods in moderate demand, but at lower rates for nearly all descriptions.

An auction sale of government cotton took place at the Exchange saleroom, No. 111 Broadway, yesterday. Over five hundred bales of the staple had been advertised for disposal, but for some reason less known at Washington, after selling seventeen bales, a telegram was received ordering the remainder to be held over to the 24th of May. Five of the bales sold were of New Orleans, strictly middling, and brought 36½c. the remainder low middling, and sold at 32½c. per pound.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fenian evacuation of the Canadian border has been determined upon, and orders to that effect were received at Eastport yesterday. Much indignation was excited thereby, and considerable murmuring was heard among those who wanted to have a fight before leaving. Hundreds of them started homeward yesterday. The other wing of the organization has, however, buckled on its armor and stands ready for the field. Ogdensburg is now the base, and the Roberts-Sweeney Fenians are marshalling in large numbers at that place. Artillery, small arms and ammunition are reported as arriving in large quantities daily. The Fenians in this city have closed their session for the purpose of arranging their business and family affairs preparatory to engaging in the war. Donations of lint, bandages and medicines for those who may be wounded, are called for by the sisterhood. The examination of the Cornwall prisoners will be concluded by next Thursday probably. The Canadians are dissatisfied at the expense incurred by keeping up the volunteer force. The two Fenians who shot at the sentinel on the St. Stephens Bridge have been released.

The State Department in Washington has received official advice confirming the reports that the city of Chihuahua has been occupied by the Mexican republicans forces, after a severe battle, and that the authority of President Juarez has been restored throughout the entire State of Chihuahua.

The Chairman of the Revenue Commission, in answer to a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking his opinion of the probable effect of the equalization of soldiers' bounties, and stating that it will require from two hundred to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars to effect the purpose, answers that such an addition to the nation's debt will derange the finances and depreciate the government securities to a degree which nothing but the nation's deadly peril can sanction.

The execution of James Glendon, for the murder of his wife, took place at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday afternoon, in the presence of several hundred spectators. The condemned admitted that he beat his wife, but declared that he had no intention of killing her, and in extenuation of his crime said his wife was a confirmed drunkard, and by her conduct drove him to the commission of the rash act. Glendon was thirty years of age, and was a native of Brooklyn.

A reunion of naval officers who had participated in the capture of the forts below New Orleans took place at the residence of Commodore Bailey, at Portsmouth, N. H., on last Tuesday night, for the purpose of celebrating the fourth anniversary of that event. A letter of regret at his inability to be present was read from Admiral Farragut. A club to be called the "Farragut Club" was organized.

The Dr. Burdell murder case, which caused so much excitement in this city and throughout the country some years ago, has been revived by the alleged confession of a man named Charles H. Golden, now in a Massachusetts jail on a charge of burglary, who states that he was cognizant of the circumstances connected with the tragedy at the time of its occurrence, and that Mrs. Cunningham offered him twenty-five thousand dollars to become the murderer, which he declined.

Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court at Louisville, Ky., yesterday issued an order for the arrest of General Jeff. C. Davis for disobeying the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Henderson, and Davis resisted the Marshal while attempting to enforce the order. Attachments were also made against General Thomas and General R. W. Johnson. The President was notified by the Marshal of the position of affairs.

A case involving the legal and constitutional right of polygamy is in process in Salt Lake City. A Gentile married a lady who was claimed as the wife in polygamy of one of the Mormon leaders. The lady, fearing that her children would be claimed by the Mormon, brought the case directly before the United States Court. It was postponed, and in the interim her new husband was shot dead while in the company of the United States Marshal, and in open daylight.

Our Cordova correspondent gives some astonishing narrations relative to the discovery of a deserted and unknown city among the wilds of the Metalloloy country in Mexico. General Lyons, a rebel immigrant, who conducted the exploration, states that many signs of Christianity are noticeable among the ruins.

A grand celebration of the peace proclamation, by the supporters of President Johnson, took place in St. Louis on Saturday last. A large meeting in the Court House and a torchlight procession at night were the principal features.

The overflow in Louisiana still continues; and, to add to the general derangement of cotton growing, the seed is now discovered to be defective.

Our correspondent from Montevideo, South America, gives an interesting account of the carnival festivities and masquerades in that city.

A party of eight men, at Ottendene, Ky., fired precipitously into John Robinson's circus on Wednesday last because they were refused admission. James Robinson, one of the performers, was killed, and several of the audience and performers wounded. The murderers escaped.

The Admission of Colorado and the Extension of the Southern States.

The Senate has reconsidered the bill which was rejected in that body several weeks ago for the admission of Colorado Territory as a State of the Union, and has passed the measure by a vote of 19 to 13. One-third of the Senators were absent or paired off. What the result would have been upon a full vote we cannot tell; but the vote actually cast against the bill, including Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Guthrie, McDougall and Riddle, democrats; and Doollittle, Edmunds, Foster, Grimes, Morgan, Poland and Sumner, republicans, radicals and conservatives, shows that opinions and parties on the subject were considerably mixed.

The democrats and conservative republicans opposed the measure mainly on the ground that an unsettled population of fifteen or twenty thousand is hardly sufficient to justify the admission of a Territory as a State, when the popular ratio for a Representative in Congress is a hundred thousand. The radicals who opposed the bill did so because negroes, in the State constitution of Colorado, are excluded from the right of suffrage. Mr. Sumner, therefore, in this matter, has at least the merit of consistency, against all temptations to go the other way. The radicals who supported and passed the bill were, it is understood, controlled by the impression that the admission of Colorado would give two additional members to the radical strength in the Senate, although in this matter they may perhaps be mistaken.

It is supposed that, with the approval of the Reconstruction Committee, this bill will pass the House. Assuming that it will, what is the position in which this radical Congress will place itself by this act? It will stand in the position of a party which has admitted a Territory with a floating population of fifteen or twenty thousand as a State, with a constitution excluding the negro from the ballot box, while eleven Southern States, embracing four of the original thirteen which founded the Union, are excluded from a voice in Congress mainly because they have not conceded this thing of negro suffrage. The inconsistency of this distinction is apparent, and its injustice stands out in bold relief, in presence of the fact that the cotton furnished from the excluded Southern States since the close of the war, for the markets of the world, foots up the magnificent sum, in greenbacks, in round numbers, of four hundred millions of dollars—equal to three hundred millions in gold—for the relief of the national credit, the national currency and the federal taxpayers of the United States, from one end of the Union to the other.

We grant that these three hundred millions in gold were saved to the Union cause and the national treasury by the navy, in the late blockade of the Southern ports; but we may still secure three or four hundred millions more this year, in all probability, in Southern products, by the prompt admission into Congress of the excluded States; for this admission would re-establish in those States the confidence, security, activity and systematic industry necessary to the full development even of the cotton, tobacco and other crops that have been planted. But if Colorado, with a State constitution against negro suffrage, is admitted into the Union, we hope we shall bear no more of this demagogic cry of the radicals, that negro suffrage must in some way be secured in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and so on, before those States can safely be reinstated in Congress. By the late vote of the Senate negro suffrage is confessed to be only a party trick, and the House, in sustaining it, will at least put an end to the false pretence of radical solicitude for the negro's political rights.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The joint committee of Congress has now been looking around for nearly five months for a reconstruction plan and have been unable to find one. They have applied to the negroes for a plan, which only resulted in one or two of the members catching the disease which is now prevalent among the colored population. They have applied to the spiritualists, including Robert Dale Owen, and have found it impossible to obtain anything from the spirit land satisfactory to them. Senator Stewart and Hangman Foote have made several efforts to help them out of their difficulty, but all to no purpose. Even Ben Butler, fresh from his Dutch Gap Canal, has been appealed to. He has, it is true, furnished the most sensible plan, in some particulars, of any yet proposed by the radicals. It has one very essential point to recommend it, and that is a change of the Cabinet. But this does not suit the Reconstruction Committee, and they are still open for plans and specifications. The one hundred or more constitutional amendments laid to reach the point. The result of all this is that the members of the Committee have lost their temper and are in danger of losing their character and standing in their party.

To prevent this calamity a liberal reward will be paid to any person or persons who will present a plan of reconstruction that will relieve them of this dilemma. For particulars and specifications in detail apply to Thad Stevens, Chairman of the Obstruction Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—It is essential that all who intend to present a plan of reconstruction should hand in their documents on or before the 15th of May next. Those received after that date will not be considered.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HALL says that the only way to keep the favor of theatrical managers is to praise them unceasingly. If you tell them their faults they employ Bohemians to denounce you.

THE SALE OF THE HERMITAGE.—We observe that the Tennessee Legislature has again taken some steps toward selling the home of Jackson. It is proposed to make it a branch of the West Point Military Academy. West Point has proved a very instructive military alma mater to many noble young men. It has produced such geniuses as Grant, Sherman, Lee, Magruder and others. It does very well so far as it goes. But it is rather too confined for the military aspirations of the youth of our expanding republic. West Point has been regarded as an aristocratic institution. If the aristocracy of valor and a high sense of honor be a recommendation, West Point is entitled to that credit. Make West Point more approachable by people who desire to place their sons there, and it will become a military school every American will be delighted to respect. Why cannot the principle of the West Point

Academy be so expanded as to embrace a large extent of grounds? Why cannot its purposes be so shaped as to embrace separate departments, in which cavalry, artillery and infantry instruction shall be imparted? The suggestion to make the Hermitage a branch of West Point would have been better received a few years ago than now. At the present time the best and most patriotic use is to make it an asylum for those who have suffered in fulfilling the injunction of its original owner—"The Union; it must and shall be preserved."

The Liquor Traffic Under the Internal Revenue Law, and Lottery Policies.

An important decision was rendered by Justice Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, a few days since, in a case brought before him on an appeal from the courts of Massachusetts, under very peculiar circumstances. It appears that there is on the statute books of Massachusetts a prohibitory liquor law declaring that all buildings, places or tenements used for the illegal keeping of intoxicating liquors shall be deemed common nuisances; and that whoever keeps or maintains such common nuisance shall be punished by fine or imprisonment in the common jail. A Mr. McGuire was indicted, tried and convicted for violating this law. During the trial he put in the plea that he obtained a license to carry on the business under the Internal Revenue law of Congress, and that the State law, being in conflict with the law of Congress, was void. The judge, however, ruled that "the Internal Revenue law did not authorize the sale of liquor in Massachusetts in violation of her statutes; second, that even if Congress had by positive enactment authorized such a sale in violation of the laws of the State, such an enactment would have been unconstitutional and void." From this decision Mr. McGuire appealed to the United States Supreme Court and there presented his license under the Internal Revenue law—for which he paid one hundred dollars—as a justification of himself. The question was ably argued on both sides, and Justice Nelson decided that the license furnished no defence to the indictment under the law of the State, and, therefore, affirmed the judgment of the State court. In fact, the provisions of the Internal Revenue law are so plain as to leave no doubt as to its meaning in this respect.

This decision of Justice Nelson applies with the same force to the lottery business in this State. The same provision of the law of Congress is as applicable to the lottery traffic in New York as it is to the liquor traffic in Massachusetts. Every party or person who has taken out a license for the sale of lottery tickets in this State can, therefore, be indicted under the State law declaring that business unlawful. It was this law that Ben Wood and associates sought to override when they secured the insertion of a provision in the tax bill in Congress, declaring that no person should sell lottery tickets without first obtaining the bonds of the managers of existing lotteries. It is reported that Wood secured the assistance of George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and through his influence in the Senate secured the insertion of that provision as so late a stage in the session that it was not detected. Both Wood and Pendleton pretend to be great sticklers for State rights. But what becomes of their great boast of defence of those rights in the face of this act? Here is a direct attempt to override State laws, as any court would be bound to decide were the question brought before it for action. We call upon Sheridan Shook, the internal revenue officer who has granted these lottery licenses in this city under the bond of the managers of the lotteries, to annul them at once. It is also the duty of the Attorney General of the State to commence proceedings at once against all the parties who have thus been violating the laws of the State and arraign them before the courts at once for trial and punishment, as they deserve. It is his duty to take notice of these cases at once, and he will be amenable for neglecting the trusts placed in his hands by the people if he fails to take cognizance of them. What is the use of having a State law, if it is to be overridden with impunity, without any effort to enforce it by the legal officers of the State? General Martindale has the decision of Judge Nelson as a precedent which applies with a greater force to the lottery policy business in this State than it does to the liquor traffic in Massachusetts. Now let him show to the people who elected him that he intends to execute the laws of the State.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HALL says that the only persons who have anything to assert on behalf of the theatrical managers are their own paid agents, and that this is a pretty strong proof of the estimation in which they are generally held.

ERRORS OF FINANCIAL THEORISTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, in his Fort Wayne speech, spoke of a redundancy of the currency and of a possibility that "we should wake up some fine morning and find our property worth apparently a good deal less than at present." This speech was delivered nearly seven months ago, yet what is the prospect to-day of the "waking up" which the Secretary anticipated? The fact is Mr. McCulloch did not comprehend the resources of the country, and especially the immense value of the cotton of the South. The country has been wonderfully prosperous, and is so to-day, in spite of the most tremendous and exhausting war the world ever witnessed; and why? Our liabilities abroad have been promptly met, our securities have gone up in the markets of the world, the currency has been falling all the time toward a specie level, commerce and trade have been most active, and the Treasury has been filled to a surplus; and why? Mr. McCulloch and those financial and banking theorists who predicted ruin and all sorts of disasters, did not take into account the cotton of the South, a product which within a year has proved of more value than five or six years' crop of the precious metals from California and the other States and Territories of the Pacific slope. They seemed to have lost sight of this product, which is worth more than all the mines of the world. It only shows how short-sighted and superficial the public men of our country are on such questions. Where would our credit have been, what would have been the depreciation of our currency, and how empty would have been the coffers of the Treasury but for the three or four hundred millions of dollars' worth of cotton that has come out of the South since the war closed? So far from a revolution, we are still on the high tide of prosperity and

are healthfully approaching a specie basis.

Nothing can check this career of prosperity but insane legislation in Congress that may stop the industry of the South. If that valuable section of the country be soon restored and its immense resources developed as a natural consequence, we need not fear any "waking up" as to the value of property or a financial revolution.

Cholera.—The Cholera Fields and Prevention.

With cholera comes panic, and panic does more harm than cholera. Nothing can be more effective in preventing any panic that the public is now likely to fall into than an analysis of the cholera maps we give to-day.

On the map showing the points at which cholera raged first, in 1832, eight localities are designated. Good healthy soil is to be found in only two of these localities, and in these two, though they had a naturally good soil, there were causes seriously detrimental to health on or near the surface. These two points were that including the head of Christopher street, near to which were filthy structures, and that including First street, near the Bowery, a neighborhood then of slaughter houses, melting houses and graveyards. Some of the latter still remain near there and are exceedingly offensive in summer. Of the six other points marked in the map of 1832 five are shown by Viole's excellent topographical map of the island to have been marshes before the city was built up, and the sixth to be on made ground by the river side. Not an inch of good natural soil at any of these six points. But another remarkable fact is shown in this connection. Cholera did not make a grand starting point at all the places at which there were formerly marshes. At least one such escaped; and the distinguishing difference between this place and the others was that it did not harbor a crowded, filthy and degraded population. It was near the shipyards on the East river, beginning some ways above Grand street, but keeping far below Bellevue, and was then peopled by the shipcarpenters and caulkers and their thrifty, cleanly, housekeeping wives.

Of the six cholera fields of 1832 that were in the marshes and made ground, one was in the district that takes the line of Roosevelt street to the East river; another in the Five Points; another on Corlear's Hook—long infamous known as simply "The Hook"; another in the Rotten row district of the present Eighth ward, west of Broadway and north of Canal street. If one endeavored to point out all the notoriously horrible localities of the city he could do it no more accurately than it is done on this cholera map. Every point in our city that had a bad fame for the poverty, wretchedness and vice of its inhabitants, for crowded hovels and horrible stench; for its hordes of creatures that had given up every hope of the better part of life, was a cholera field. The disease that had picked out the marshes with the unerring accuracy of an engineer found these bad haunts as if with the instinct of a wretch avoiding the decencies of the world.

In the map of 1849 we find the cholera selecting its fields according to the same laws—going wherever bad ground and filthy populations coincide. Three of its principal points are identical with those ravaged in 1832. These are the Roosevelt street district, the Hook and the Five Points. The points touched in 1849 that were not touched in 1832 are points where a filthy neighborhood had grown up that was not in existence in the earlier year. There is every encouragement to the city in these facts. They show that the causes which make cholera virulent are preventable; that the remedy is within our reach, and that by cleansing the city properly and thoroughly the disease can be robbed of its terrors.

It lies with the Board of Health to see that the public interests are cared for in this respect. The Governor has now issued that proclamation of peril that was necessary to give this commission full power. They accordingly have the power and must use it with courage and vigor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HALL says that "Americans demand something better adapted to their theatrical tastes" than the stuff doled out to them by the associated managers.

COMMANDERS OF AMERICAN MERCHANT STEAMERS.—The loss of the steamship Vera Cruz on her passage from this port to Vera Cruz, attended, as it was, with such evidence of gross negligence or ignorance on the part of the commander, should admonish underwriters and the mercantile community interested to be more careful in the selection of officers for their steamships. It is, of course, nothing creditable, but, on the contrary, highly commendable, to find a commander uniting the pecuniary qualification with the necessary abilities of a practical seaman and navigator when he assumes the control of a vessel on which the safety of many lives and the security of thousands in property are depending. But it should not be a prerequisite that a man must be possessed of money sufficient to buy an interest in lines of steamships in order to secure a command. Many poor men, capable and reliable navigators, are often neglected in the selection of commanders for our ocean steamers. The French system is a good one for adoption. It may not be as thorough as that of the English, but it is one that commands the admiration of travellers in Oriental waters. Far above the English, in the Indian Ocean, the steamers commanded by Frenchmen are esteemed by passengers. They have better accommodations, and there is more attention paid to the comfort of passengers in French steamers going to any port in the East Indies than there is in any steamer in the English lines. Our policy is to examine the points where the steam marine of any foreign nation furnishes suggestions that can be adopted by us. In England and in France there is an Admiralty Board which investigates the capacity of seamen before they are allowed to command an ocean steamer. Why cannot we have one of the kind in the United States? This is a suggestion thrown out for the benefit of the Committee on Commerce in Congress, and we hope it will not be lost sight of.

WANTED.—The radicals have been circulating all manner of false stories about the President, but find that the people refuse to believe their statements. A liberal reward will be paid for some plan that will force the people to believe all that the radicals say in regard to President Johnson. For particulars apply to Ben Wade, Senate chamber, Washington, D. C.

The New Internal Revenue Law.

The Ways and Means Committee of Congress, after several weeks of labor, have at last reported an amendatory Internal Revenue bill. We have as yet only received a synopsis of the report, and cannot, therefore, judge as to its real merits or demerits as a whole. But there are unquestionably many points which will commend it to the public. In the first place there is a considerable reduction of the taxes on many items, while numerous others are relieved altogether. It is also stated that there is to be a general reorganization of the Internal Revenue system; but just how it is to be done is not clear at present. It would, however, be very strange if the working of the system did not of itself suggest many important modifications to adjust it to the wants of the government and the people. A tax of that kind is yet a comparatively new thing in this country, and is one of those measures made necessary by the stern events of our war. It could not be expected that a perfect system could be inaugurated at once. Time and experience were needed. If the committee have taken the trouble to gather the facts which the experience of the working of the present law has suggested, they will no doubt be able to so adjust the taxes and shape the application of the law in a manner that will be more beneficial to the government and taxpayer.

Among the important changes in the law we notice almost an entire abrogation of the tax on those enumerated articles in the present law, under schedule A, such as pianos, silver plate, spoons, gold watches, yachts, and the like. This is a movement in the right direction. No portion of the internal revenue tax is so annoying to the taxpayer or causes so much dissatisfaction to the people as that on the enumerated articles under that schedule. We doubt if the tax received from that source throughout the country has paid the expense of collecting. There are numerous other articles, many of them necessities to every household and family in the country, which are to be exempt. All incomes under one thousand dollars are excluded. A discrimination is also made on the same principle in the manufacture of clothing, boots and shoes, as well as with the milliners. To offset these reductions a tax of five cents per pound is levied upon the raw cotton, with a provision in favor of our home manufactures, in the shape of a drawback on all manufactured cotton goods exported. The tax on cotton will no doubt be one of the most popular provisions of the law, and will of itself furnish an immense revenue to the government, if the radicals in Congress will only allow the country to be restored and thus encourage the production of the raw material. The tax on brokers' sales is reduced, without, we believe, any good reason. That is a business purely of speculation, and the tax is less felt and more easily paid than any other. It is a tax that only affects a few and does not in any way increase the burdens of the people. Its reduction, we fear, is a mistake. It would, in our judgment, have been much better to have reduced the tax on sugar and other necessities of life than on the business of Wall street. But there is one point in regard to brokers' sales on which the action of the committee must commend itself to the public; that is, the clause providing that brokers shall pay a tax on sales made for themselves as well as for their customers. The framers of the present law no doubt intended to secure that result when they matured the act; but for some cause the provision was so ambiguous that many of the brokers have evaded the tax as applied to transactions for themselves. The decisions of the Revenue Department at Washington have been so conflicting and contradictory as to the interpretation of the provision that a large proportion of the tax has never been collected. Long litigations have been had on the point, which finally resulted in a decision of the Supreme Court declaring that the brokers were liable on sales for themselves the same as for their customers. The committee have now inserted a clause which leaves no room for misconstruction and makes the payment of the tax imperative.

Taking the brief synopsis published yesterday as the guide, the report on the whole is an improvement on the present law. There are some serious objections to it; but they may be partially counterbalanced by other provisions for the application of the law which we have not yet seen. It repeats some sections which will prove injurious in the working of the law unless some better provisions have been inserted in their place, of which there is no mention in the report before us. The machinery to carry the tax law into operation is one of its most essential portions. It should be so framed that its application will be just to all classes and grades of taxpayers, and not to allow discrimination between men engaged in the same trade, or give a loophole for the fraudulently disposed to escape and leave the burden on the shoulders of the honest taxpayer. Nothing short of the full text of the report will show whether the committee have provided for all the contingencies which arise under the practical working of a tax law of this kind or not.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HALL says that the theatrical monopolists love to keep their employees down to starvation point.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.—Although the latest news from Mexico is a little mixed, coming as it does from two diametrically opposite sources—the imperial and the liberal sides—we are inclined to think that affairs in that country bear favorably upon the Juárez cause. The news which comes by way of Havana represents a series of victories for the imperial arms, while the intelligence received by the Mexican Minister in Washington speaks of the defeat of Maximilian's forces at the cities of Chihuahua and Hidalgo del Paraiso, the occupation of the whole State of Chihuahua by the liberal troops, and an open road to the city of Mexico. It may be said that the news via Havana is gleaned almost exclusively from the imperial journals which reach there from Vera Cruz, and they are entirely in the interest of the empire. In fact the liberal papers from the interior are more or less suppressed by the political prefects, Maximilian's officials; consequently we must accept our grimo satis this kind of intelligence.

It is pretty certain that the imperial government is not the popular establishment it is represented to be. In the State of Sinaloa the military representative of Maximilian appointed several political and civil officials whom he commanded to serve on penalty of imprisonment. One of them resisted for a